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# COMMUNICATIONS PHYSICS

## ARTICLE

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## Dynamical symmetry of strongly light-driven electronic system in crystalline solids

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The Floquet state, which is a periodically and intensely light-driven quantum state in solids, has been attracting attention as a novel state that is coherently controllable on an ultrafast time scale. An important issue has been to demonstrate experimentally novel electronic properties in the Floquet state. One technique is light scattering spectroscopy, which offers an important clue to clarifying the symmetries and energy structures of the states through symmetry analysis of the polarization selection rules. Here, we determine circular and linear polarization selection rules of light scattering in a mid-infrared-driven Floquet system in monolayer MoS<sub>2</sub> and provide a comprehensive understanding in terms of the “dynamical symmetry” of the Floquet state.

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**F**loquet engineering is a potential concept for coherent control of electronic states under a strong light field<sup>1–7</sup>. The Floquet theoretical approach is useful for describing strong light–matter interactions at energy scales beyond which perturbation theory works<sup>8</sup>. In this nonperturbative regime, intense light is predicted to change the symmetry and topology of the states and in turn the electronic properties of solids<sup>1,2</sup>.

The Floquet state in solids has been verified through time and angle-resolved photoemission spectroscopy<sup>3,4</sup>, time-resolved absorption spectroscopy<sup>5,6</sup>, and time-resolved transport measurements<sup>7</sup>. Its properties, such as nonperturbative electron dynamics during the period of the driving laser, can also be explored by using high-order harmonic generation (HHG)<sup>9–11</sup>, which is a coherent emission process from a Floquet system<sup>12–16</sup>.

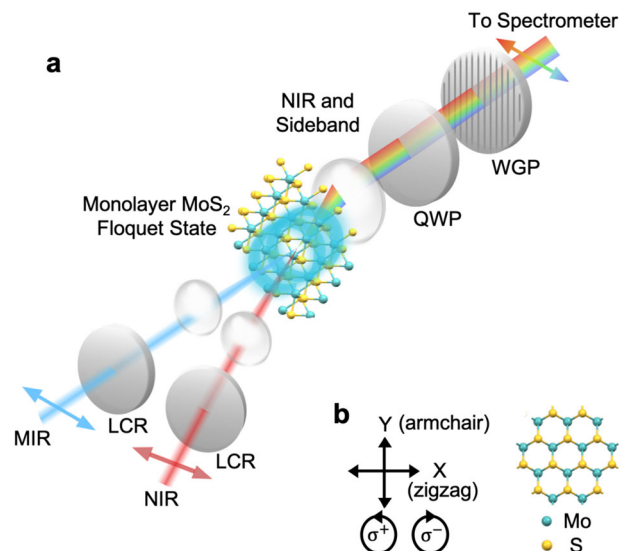
Here, we examine light scattering in a Floquet system by injecting an additional probe pulse. Compared with HHG, tuning of the polarization and frequency of the probe light may provide more detailed information about the symmetries and electronic structures. This process is nothing but high-order sideband generation (HSG)<sup>17–20</sup>.

Below, we systematically present polarization selection rules, which is fundamental to probe the symmetry of the electronic states, for HSG in monolayer MoS<sub>2</sub> under a mid-infrared (MIR) driving field. In a Floquet system, the electronic properties are described by a unique class of symmetries, called “dynamical symmetries” (DSs), which unify the symmetries of the spatio-temporal profiles of the laser field and material<sup>3,12,14–16,21</sup>. It has been experimentally confirmed that DSs govern the band crossings of surface electrons in a light-driven topological insulator<sup>3</sup> and determines the polarization selection rules for HHG in a circularly polarized light-driven crystalline solid<sup>15</sup>. Here, we introduce a new interpretation, i.e., HSG as “Raman scattering” of the MIR-driven Floquet state, and use the DS concept to achieve a full understanding of the polarization selection rules.

## Results

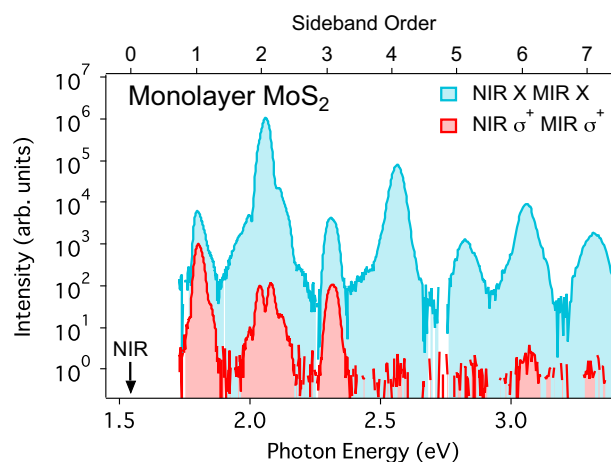
**HSG spectra from monolayer MoS<sub>2</sub>.** We prepared monolayer MoS<sub>2</sub> grown with the CVD method (see “Methods” section). This atomically thin semiconductor is an ideal experimental HSG platform on which to avoid propagation effects<sup>10,11,22–25</sup>. Figure 1 shows a schematic diagram of the HSG measurement setup. We used intense MIR pulses (photon energy:  $\hbar\omega_{\text{MIR}} = 0.26$  eV, pulse duration: 60 fs) to create a Floquet state in monolayer MoS<sub>2</sub>. To achieve a nonperturbative regime without damaging the monolayer, we set the photon energy of the pulses to a much lower energy than the bandgap energy of the monolayer (1.8 eV)<sup>11</sup>. In addition, we injected weak near-infrared (NIR) pulses nearly resonant with the bandgap energy (photon energy:  $\hbar\omega_{\text{NIR}} = 1.55$  eV, pulse duration: 110 fs) into the MIR-driven system. We controlled the polarizations of the MIR and NIR pulses by using liquid crystal retarders and resolved the polarization of the sidebands by using wave plates and polarizers. The sideband spectra were detected by a spectrometer equipped with a CCD camera (see “Methods” section). Throughout this paper, we denote the zigzag direction of monolayer MoS<sub>2</sub> as X and armchair direction as Y.

We observed HHG spectra at photon energies of  $m\hbar\omega_{\text{MIR}}$  ( $m$ : integer) by irradiating the monolayer with MIR pulses and observed the HSG spectra at photon energies of  $\hbar\omega_{\text{NIR}} + m\hbar\omega_{\text{MIR}}$  ( $m$ : integer) by simultaneously applying NIR pulses. Therefore, we obtained the HSG contribution by subtracting the HHG component from the spectra (Supplementary Note 1). Figure 2 shows polarization-unresolved HSG spectra under linearly and circularly polarized excitation with a MIR-pulse peak intensity of  $0.5 \text{ TW cm}^{-2}$  and NIR-pulse peak intensity of  $0.5 \text{ GW cm}^{-2}$ .



**Fig. 1 Schematic of high-order sideband generation (HSG) measurement.**

**a** Experimental setup (LCR liquid crystal retarder, QWP quarter wave plate, WGP wire grid polarizer). **b** The definition of the polarization. The X and Y directions correspond to the zigzag and armchair directions of monolayer MoS<sub>2</sub>.

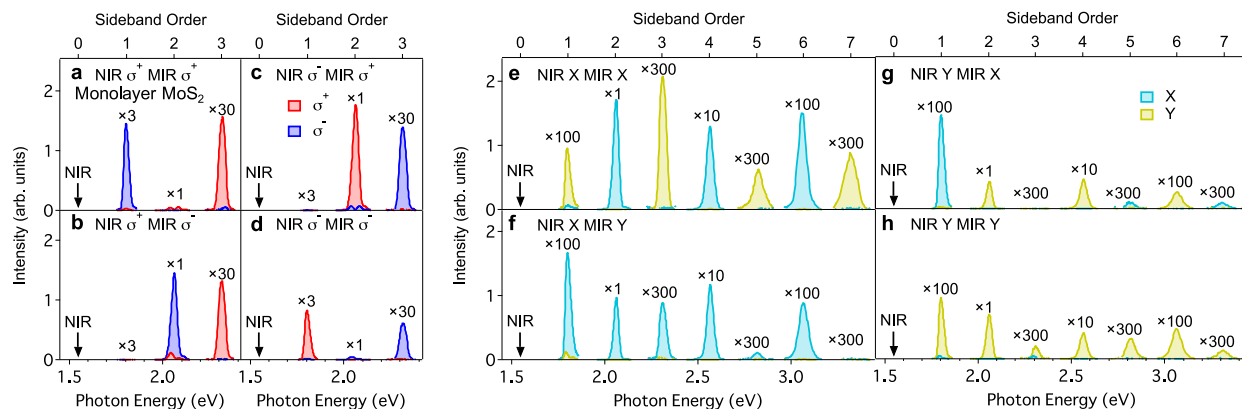


**Fig. 2 High-order sideband generation (HSG) spectra from monolayer MoS<sub>2</sub>.**

Polarization-unresolved HSG spectra measured under linearly polarized (cyan, X-polarized near-infrared (NIR) and mid-infrared (MIR) pulses) and circularly polarized excitation (red,  $\sigma^+$ -polarized NIR and MIR pulses). The intensity of the cyan spectrum is multiplied by 100 for clarity. The black arrow shows the photon energy of the NIR pulses.

Here, sidebands up to seventh order appear under linearly polarized excitations. In contrast, sidebands only up to third-order appear under circularly polarized excitation. This difference may arise from the different resultant kinetic energies that coherent electron–hole pairs obtained from linearly and circularly polarized laser fields<sup>18,20</sup>.

Nonperturbative aspects induced by MIR light appear in both the spectral shape and excitation power dependence. One such aspect is the non-exponential decay with increasing order in the spectra. The excitation power dependence is shown in Supplementary Fig. 1. Moreover, the MIR power dependence deviates from the power-law derived from perturbation theory under both linearly and circularly polarized excitations (Supplementary Fig. 1a, b). On the other hand, the intensity of the



**Fig. 3 Circular and linear polarization-resolved high-order sideband generation (HSG) spectra from monolayer MoSe<sub>2</sub>.** **a-d** Circular polarization-resolved HSG spectra. Red and blue shaded areas indicate  $\sigma^+$ -polarized and  $\sigma^-$ -polarized spectra, respectively. The sidebands are generated by **a**  $\sigma^+$ -polarized near-infrared and  $\sigma^+$ -polarized mid-infrared pulses ( $\sigma^+$ ,  $\sigma^+$ ), **b** ( $\sigma^+$ ,  $\sigma^-$ ), **c** ( $\sigma^-$ ,  $\sigma^+$ ), **d** ( $\sigma^-$ ,  $\sigma^-$ ). **e-h** Linear polarization-resolved HSG spectra. Cyan and yellow areas indicate X-polarized and Y-polarized spectra, respectively. The sidebands are generated by **e** (X, X), **f** (X, Y), **g** (Y, X), **h** (Y, Y). Each order of the sideband is scaled with the indicated number.

sideband is proportional to the NIR probe power (Supplementary Fig. 1c, d). This indicates the NIR pulses can be treated as a perturbation.

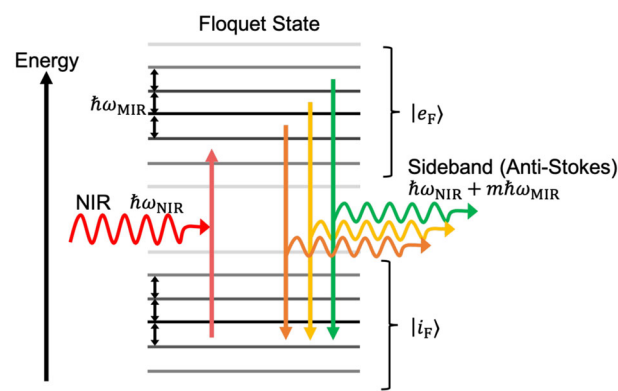
**Polarization selection rule of HSG.** The observed selection rules are shown in Fig. 3. Figure 3a-d shows circular ( $\sigma^+$ ,  $\sigma^-$ ) polarization-resolved sideband spectra obtained from different combinations of  $\sigma^+$ -polarized and  $\sigma^-$ -polarized excitations. The polarization of the sideband depends on the order and the polarization of the excitation pulses. Since we obtained the same result from monolayer MoSe<sub>2</sub>, which has the same crystal structure, the selection rules are determined only by the symmetry of the crystal and polarization of the light (Supplementary Fig. 2).

Furthermore, we systematically examined the linear polarization selection rules. Figure 3e-h shows linear polarization-resolved sideband spectra obtained from different combinations of X and Y-polarized excitations. In particular, when MIR-driving pulses are X-polarized (Fig. 3e, g), odd-order sidebands are emitted with a perpendicular polarization to that of NIR pulses and even-order sidebands are emitted with a parallel polarization. On the other hand, when the MIR-driving pulses are Y-polarized (Fig. 3f, h), the polarization of the sideband is parallel to that of NIR pulses for all orders.

## Discussion

To explain these selection rules, we propose a simple scheme for symmetry analysis of HSG using the “Raman tensor” and DSs. In the previous report, HSG selection rules were explained in terms of the symmetry of microscopic intraband dynamics of electron-hole pairs in momentum space<sup>20</sup>. However, it is difficult to extend this microscopic explanation to the circular polarization case or to polarization selection rules in other materials.

Below, we show that DS gives us a general tool for symmetry analysis of HSG. To justify the “Raman-scattering” description, we consider a microscopic model of HSG. We start with a general Hamiltonian of an electron interacting with an electric field in a solid. We apply the Floquet theorem by assuming periodicity of the MIR-driving field and perturbation theory for the weak NIR pulses (Supplementary Note 2). We calculated the polarization current in the MIR-driven Floquet system perturbed by



**Fig. 4 Energy level diagram of Raman scattering process in mid-infrared (MIR)-driven Floquet state.** The energies of the incident near-infrared (NIR) photon and scattered  $m$ th order sideband photon are written as  $\hbar\omega_{\text{NIR}}$  and  $\hbar\omega_{\text{NIR}} + m\hbar\omega_{\text{MIR}}$ , respectively. The vertical arrows represent electronic transitions between the initial Floquet state  $|i_F\rangle$  and intermediate Floquet state  $|e_F\rangle$ . Ladder-like levels with spacing of the MIR photon energy ( $\hbar\omega_{\text{MIR}}$ ) denote the quasi-energy levels of the Floquet states.

additional NIR pulses, which emits sideband light as follows:

$$J_{\text{SG},\mu}(t) = -\frac{i}{\hbar} \sum_{\nu} \sum_{e_F \neq i_F} \int_{-\infty}^t dt' e^{-i\omega_{ei}(t-t')} \langle i_F(t) | \hat{J}_{\mu} | e_F(t) \rangle \times \langle e_F(t') | \hat{J}_{\nu} | i_F(t') \rangle \cdot \delta A_{\text{NIR},\nu}(t') + \text{c.c.} \quad (1)$$

Here,  $\hat{J}_{\mu} = \partial \hat{H}_0(t) / \partial A_{\mu}(t)$  is the current operator in the velocity gauge,  $\hat{H}_0(t)$  is the Hamiltonian of the system of a crystalline solid and external MIR laser field,  $|i_F\rangle$  and  $|e_F\rangle$  are initial and intermediate Floquet eigenstates,  $\hbar\omega_{ei} = \epsilon_{e_F} - \epsilon_{i_F}$  is the difference in quasi-energy between each Floquet eigenstate and  $\delta A_{\text{NIR},j}$  is the vector potential of the additional NIR pulses (see Supplementary Note 2). Equation (1) justifies the “Raman scattering” process description depicted in Fig. 4. A NIR photon coherently excites an electron from the initial to an intermediate Floquet state, and the electron simultaneously relaxes back to the initial state by emitting a sideband photon. In this interpretation, the high-order sideband corresponds to “multi-photon anti-Stokes Raman scattering”. The second rank tensor  $\chi_{\mu,\nu}^{\text{e}_F}(t, t') = \langle i_F(t) | \hat{J}_{\mu} | e_F(t) \rangle \times \langle e_F(t') | \hat{J}_{\nu} | i_F(t') \rangle$  corresponds to the response function of the

Floquet system, which gives the relation between  $J_{SG}(t)$  and  $\delta A_{NIR}(t)$ . It should be noticed that not the polarization current  $J_{SG}(t)$  but  $\chi_{\mu,\nu}^{e_f}(t, t')$  follows the DS of the MIR-driven Floquet system in the case of HSG selection rule. This is in contrast with the case of HHG selection rules<sup>16</sup>, where the current has the same DS as the Floquet system.

One simple way to describe the symmetry restriction on  $J_{SG}(t)$  and  $\delta A_{NIR}(t)$  is to consider a second rank tensor  $J_{SG}(t)\delta A_{NIR}^\dagger(t)$ . One can derive the invariance of this tensor under the DS operation when  $\delta A_{NIR}(t)$  is an “eigenvector” of the DS operation (Supplementary Note 3).  $J_{SG}(t)$  and  $\delta A_{NIR}(t)$  are directly related to the electric fields of the  $m$ th order sideband  $E_{SG,m}(t)$  and the NIR light  $E_{NIR}(t)$ . Therefore, the symmetry restriction can be written in terms of a “Raman tensor” as follows:

$$\mathcal{R}_m(t) = E_{SG,m}(t)E_{NIR}^\dagger(t) \\ = \begin{pmatrix} E_{SG,m,x}(t)E_{NIR,x}^*(t) & E_{SG,m,x}(t)E_{NIR,y}^*(t) \\ E_{SG,m,y}(t)E_{NIR,x}^*(t) & E_{SG,m,y}(t)E_{NIR,y}^*(t) \end{pmatrix}, \quad (2)$$

where  $E_{SG,m,x}$  and  $E_{NIR,x}$  ( $E_{SG,m,y}$  and  $E_{NIR,y}$ ) denote the X (Y) component of the electric fields of the  $m$ th order sideband and NIR light, respectively. Here, the direction of the electric field is reduced to being in a two-dimensional space parallel to the monolayer sample in our experimental setup. The “Raman tensor” satisfies the DS of the Floquet system:

$$\hat{X}\mathcal{R}_m(t) = \mathcal{R}_m(t), \quad (3)$$

where  $\hat{X}$  is a DS operation. Equation (3) determines the polarization selection rules of HSG.

This equation also supplies a physical insight of HSG selection rules, where the DS of the Floquet system determines the relation between incident and scattered lights. This is similar to the conventional Raman scattering in crystalline solids, where the tensor has the symmetry of the solid and determines the selection rules.

The DS operation of the Floquet system is determined by the symmetry of the monolayer  $\text{MoS}_2$  and the MIR-driving field. Thus, the DS of the system under circularly polarized MIR light is different from that under linearly polarized MIR light. Under circularly polarized light, the DS operator that determines the selection rule is

$$\hat{C}_{3,\sigma_M} = \hat{\tau}_{-3\sigma_M} \cdot \hat{R}_3, \quad (4)$$

where  $\sigma_M = \pm 1$  is the polarization of the MIR-driving pulses,  $\hat{\tau}_n$  is a temporal translation by  $T/n$  ( $T$ : the period of the MIR light field) and  $\hat{R}_3$  is a spatial rotation by  $2\pi/3$ . The angle of  $2\pi/3$  reflects the three-fold rotational symmetry of the crystal (Supplementary Note 4). From Eqs. (3) and (4), the circular polarization selection rule of the  $m$ th order sideband is derived as

$$m\sigma_M + \sigma_N - \sigma_S^m = 3N, \quad (5)$$

where  $\sigma_N, \sigma_S^m = \pm 1$  denotes the polarization of the NIR and  $m$ th order sideband, respectively, and  $N$  is an integer (Supplementary Note 5). Equation (5) is consistent with all experimental results in Fig. 3a–d. It is noteworthy that this equation cannot be derived from the DS of the MIR-driven and NIR-driven crystal using the same analysis as that in the HHG selection rule<sup>16</sup> (see Supplementary Note 6).

Equation (5) represents the angular momentum conservation rule of light modified in crystalline solids<sup>15,26,27</sup>. The  $\sigma^+$  ( $\sigma^-$ )-polarized light can be considered to have spin  $+\hbar$  ( $-\hbar$ ). The left-hand side of Eq. (5) shows the difference between the total spin of the incident photons and the spin of the emitted  $m$ th order sideband photon. Although the right-hand side

**Table 1 Polarization selection rule of high-order sideband generation in monolayer  $\text{MoS}_2$ .**

NIR	$\sigma^+$	$\sigma^+$	$\sigma^-$	$\sigma^-$
MIR	$\sigma^+$	$\sigma^-$	$\sigma^+$	$\sigma^-$
1st	$\sigma^-$	—	—	$\sigma^+$
2nd	—	$\sigma^-$	$\sigma^+$	—
3rd	$\sigma^+$	$\sigma^+$	$\sigma^-$	$\sigma^-$

NIR	X	Y	X	Y
MIR	X	X	Y	Y
Odd	Y	X	X	Y
Even	X	Y	X	Y

Allowed polarizations of the sideband are presented for each combination of near-infrared (NIR) and mid-infrared (MIR) polarization. “—” indicates the forbidden sideband order.

should be zero in isotropic media,  $3N\hbar$  is allowed in monolayer  $\text{MoS}_2$ , which has three-fold rotational symmetry, due to the rotational analog of the umklapp process.

The linear polarization selection rule can be derived similarly. The DS of the Floquet system depends on whether the polarization of the MIR pulses is in the X or Y direction, reflecting the mirror symmetry with respect to the Y direction of monolayer  $\text{MoS}_2$ . The following DS operations determine the selection rules, respectively:

$$\hat{Z}_y = \hat{\tau}_2 \cdot \hat{\sigma}_y \quad (6)$$

$$\hat{\sigma}_y, \quad (7)$$

where  $\hat{\sigma}_y$  means reflection with respect to the Y direction. Because of the temporal term in Eq. (6), the polarizations of the odd-order and even-order sidebands are perpendicular to each other in the X-polarized case. On the other hand, all sidebands have the same polarization in the Y-polarized case (Supplementary Notes 4 and 5). This is consistent with the experimental results in Fig. 3e–h. Table 1 summarizes the polarization selection rules in each configuration.

Odd-order sidebands in monolayer  $\text{WSe}_2$  with Y-polarized MIR pulses were not observed in the previous report, although they were observed in our experiment<sup>20</sup>. This fact does not contradict our selection rules. The difference in the intensity of odd-order sidebands may be attributed to the microscopic electron dynamics depending on the frequency of the excitation pulses. In previous works<sup>17–20</sup>, the driving field is considered only to induce intraband acceleration of electron–hole pairs. In this work, due to the relatively higher frequency of the MIR pulse, the driving field may also contribute to coherent electron–hole pair creation, i.e., interband transition, giving rise to the increase of the odd-order harmonics intensity. In terms of the “Raman scattering” description, the driving field may create a different Floquet state depending on its frequency and determine the efficiency of the scattering process.

In our theoretical formalism, dephasing and relaxation is not included, which may affect the time-translation symmetries similarly to HHG<sup>28</sup>. However, the effect of the dephasing on DS should be negligible as the selection rules are well explained by the DS without dephasing in this study. The dephasing effect should be more important and relevant for HHG and HSG in the metallic or strongly correlated electronic system where the electron–electron scattering takes place much faster than that in semiconductors.



In conclusion, we have systematically determined the circular and linear polarization selection rules of HSG in monolayer MoS<sub>2</sub>. By combining the concepts of Floquet and perturbation theory, we devised a new description of HSG as a “Raman scattering” in the MIR-driven Floquet state and revealed that the selection rules of HSG can be comprehensively understood in terms of DS. DS has the potential to describe topological phases and classify Floquet systems such as Floquet topological insulators<sup>2,21</sup>. Thus, our results pave the way for experimental studies of electronic structures and their topological properties of Floquet systems through light-scattering experiments and DS analyses.

## Methods

**Sample preparation.** Monolayer MoS<sub>2</sub> and MoSe<sub>2</sub> were grown on sapphire substrates by chemical vapor deposition. The monolayer flake size of MoS<sub>2</sub> was typically 100 μm and MoSe<sub>2</sub> was typically tens of micrometers. The MoS<sub>2</sub> monolayers were prepared by using the method reported by Kojima et al.<sup>29</sup>. The monolayer MoSe<sub>2</sub> was purchased from 2d Semiconductors, Inc.

**Experiments.** The experimental setup for the HSG measurements is shown in Supplementary Fig. 4. Ultrafast laser pulses (photon energy 1.55 eV, 35 fs pulse duration, 1 kHz repetition rate, 7 mJ pulse energy) were derived from a Ti: sapphire-based regenerative amplifier. Some of the total pulse energy (1 mJ) was used to generate signal and idler beams by an optical parametric amplifier (OPA, TOPAS-C, Light Conversion). The MIR pulses (photon energy 0.26 eV) were obtained by difference frequency generation (DFG) of the signal and idler beams in a AgGaS<sub>2</sub> crystal. After the DFG, the signal and idler beams were blocked by a longpass filter (LPF) with a cutoff wavelength of 4 μm. Another part of the ultrafast laser pulses was passed through a band pass filter (BPF) centered at 800 nm (band width 10 nm) and used as the NIR probe pulses. The polarizations of the NIR and MIR pulses were controlled by a wire grid polarizer (WGP), a Glan laser polarizer (GLP), and liquid crystal variable retarders (LCR). The MIR pulses were focused by a ZnSe lens to a spot 60 μm in diameter (full width at half maximum). The NIR pulses were passed through a fused-silica lens and reflected by a D-shaped mirror placed below the MIR beam. The NIR pulses were focused onto the sample almost coaxially with the MIR beams (~4° between the two beams). The pulse durations of NIR and MIR pulses were estimated to be 110 and 60 fs (full width half maximum (FWHM)), respectively, as noted in Supplementary Methods. The generated harmonics and sidebands were collected by fused-silica lens and their spectra were analyzed by a grating spectrometer (iHR320, Horiba) equipped with a Peltier-cooled Si charge-coupled device camera (Syncerity CCD, Horiba). The NIR light was blocked by 750 and 550 nm short pass filter (SPF) in front of the spectrometer. The polarization of the sidebands was resolved by a quarter wave plate and a wire grid polarizer. The obtained spectra were corrected for the total efficiency including mirrors, a spectrometer and a CCD camera. All the experiments were performed in the air at room temperature.

## Data availability

The data that support the findings of this study are available from the corresponding authors upon reasonable request.

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## Author contributions

K.N., N.Y., and K.T. conceived the experiments. K.N., K.U., and N.Y. built the experimental setup. K.N. and N.Y. carried out the experiments. T.E. and Y.M. fabricated the samples. K.N., K.U., and K.T. constructed the theoretical framework and wrote the manuscript. All the authors contributed to the discussion and interpretation of the results.

## Competing interests

The authors declare no competing interests.

## Additional information

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